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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO, 1893.

CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITS

OF

BRITISH GUIANA

WITH NOTES.

BY

J. J. QUELCH, B. Sc., (LOND.), C. M. Z. S.

CURATOR-IN-CHARGE BRITISH GUIANA MUSEUM, AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR BRITISH GUIANA TO THE EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO:
RAND, MCNALLY & CO., PRINTERS.
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PREFACE.

This publication is intended to be merely a hand-list of the exhibits of British Guiana, in the various parts of the Exhibition, classed according to the official system. By the preparation and publication, under its own superintendence, of a special illustrated *Handbook of British Guiana* (Georgetown, British Guiana), giving detailed information as to the general description, settlements, inhabitants, communication, climate, and meteorology, forest products, geology, gold industry, fauna, flora, history, and resources and capabilities of the Colony, the Exposition Committee has obviated the necessity of incorporating here anything of that character, and the reader is referred to that work for all such information. The few notes here given are simply explanatory of the exhibits. A large proportion of these exhibits is official, contributed by the Exposition Committee of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, intrusted by the Government with the carrying out in British Guiana of the arrangements for the Exposition. Other exhibits, made by private exhibitors, are so denoted.

J. J. QUELCH,
Special Commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTE.

British Guiana lies on the extreme northeastern coast of South America, between one and nine degrees of latitude. As this British colony in South America is, by very many people, confounded with possessions in Africa and the East Indies (Guinea and New Guinea), it is perhaps advisable to note that the name Guiana (pronounced Gue-ā-na) is broadly applicable to the great northeastern extent of South America.

British Guiana adjoins on the northwest the Republic of Venezuela (Spanish Guiana); on the south, the Republic of Brazil (Portuguese Guiana); and on the east, Dutch Guiana. In size it is about equal to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

On account of its tropical climate and its special suitability for agricultural purposes, British Guiana offers peculiar advantages for many industries. The sugar-cane — the chief staple plant of the Colony — coffee, cocoa, etc., grow with astonishing vigor; rice and corn thrive with equal luxuriance, three, and at times four, crops being obtainable per year; and the common vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, eddoes, tomatoes, yams, cassava, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, peppers, egg-plants, etc., and such fruits as bananas, plantains, cocoanuts, and pineapples, are producible at all times of the year.

The fiber and tobacco industries and stock-raising offer also favorable fields; while great primeval forests of hardwood and brilliantly tinted furniture wood await development. Gold-mining has developed, and become, within the last nine years, the second industry of the Colony.

Catalogue of the Exhibits of British Guiana.

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

Food and its Accessories, Oils, etc.

GROUP 1.

Exhibit.	Exhibitor.
1. Indian Corn, or Maize.	
2 a. Rice, two varieties	John Cheong
b. Pease, two varieties	John Cheong
3. Rice, five varieties, in hull	S. R. Cochran
4. Rice, eight varieties, in hull and cleaned	A. R. Gilzean
5. Rice, eight varieties, in hull and in straw	B. H. Jones

GROUP 2.

6. Cassava Bread. This bread, prepared from the mandioc root, forms the "staff of life" of the native Indians.
7 a. Cassava Starch.
b. Dakamabally Starch, said to be curative of dysentery, prepared from the seed of *Vouacapoua americana.*
c. Greenheart Starch, from seed of *Nectandra rodiœi.*

8 a. Dakamabally Starch	E. W. Kerr
b. Tchribi — prepared cassava meal, seasoned	E. W. Kerr

GROUP 3.

The sugar industry, from the earliest times up to the present, has been the mainstay of the Colony, sugar, with its allied products of rum and molasses, forming the chief export. The Demerara crystals are standards in all markets, and with the exception of a few minor estates the factories are fitted with the latest and most scientific appliances for the reduction of the cost and the production of the highest and best grades. Samples are shown as well of the Muscovado sugar, made by the old copper-wall process, as of the V. P. (vacuum-pan) cane sugars, such as the white crystals, the yellow crystals, the refining crystals, molasses sugar from yellow

crystals, and molasses sugar from refining crystals. The greater part of the sugar trade is carried on with the United States, into whose market the dark sugar, known as "refining crystals," enters free of duty under reciprocity arrangements. This sugar is a specialty for this market.

	Exhibit.	Exhibitor.
9 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, white crystals	Booker Bros.
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Booker Bros.
c.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Booker Bros.
d.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar	Booker Bros.
e.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second molasses sugar	Booker Bros.
10 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Colonial Company
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Colonial Company
c.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar	Colonial Company
d.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second molasses sugar	Colonial Company
11.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	B. H. Jones
12.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Jones & Culpepper
13.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Anna Regina
14.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Canefield
15 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Hampton Court
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar	Plantation Hampton Court
16.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Maryville
17 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Perseverance
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, white crystals	Plantation Perseverance
18.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Port Mourant.
19.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Schoon Oid
20 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, white crystals	Plantation Skeldon
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Skeldon
c.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crysta's	Plantation Skeldon
d.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar	Plantation Skeldon
e.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second mo'asses sugar	Plantation Skeldon
21 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, white crystals	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
c.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
d.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar,	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
e.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second molasses sugar,	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
22 a.	V. P. Cane Sugar, white crystals	Plantation Uitvlugt
b.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Uitvlugt
c.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Uitvlugt
d.	V. P. Cane Sugar, first molasses sugar	Plantation Uitvlugt
e.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second molasses sugar	Plantation Uitvlugt
23.	V. P. Cane Sugar, yellow crystals	Plantation Vryheid's Lust
24.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Cane Grove
25.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Hope
26.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Houston

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
27.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation La bonne Intention
28.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation La bonne Mere
29.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation La Jalousie
30.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Mara
31.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Melville
32.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Met-en-Meer-Zorg
33.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Ogle
34.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Rose Hall
35.	V. P. Cane Sugar, refining crystals	Plantation Versailles
36.	V. P. Cane Sugar, second molasses sugar	Plantation Windsor Forest
37.	Muscovado Sugar	Plantation Lochaber
38.	Muscovado Sugar	Plantation Nismes
39.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Plantation Anna Regina
40.	Molasses, from yellow crystals	Plantation Better Hope
41.	Molasses, from yellow crystals	Plantation Port Mourant
42.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Plantation Rose Hall
43 a.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Plantation Skeldon
b.	Molasses, from yellow crystals	Plantation Skeldon
44 a.	Molasses, from yellow crystals	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
b.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
45 a.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Plantation Uitvlugt
b.	Molasses, from yellow crystals	Plantation Uitvlugt
46.	Molasses, from refining crystals	Colonial Company

GROUP 8.

47.	Tobacco (Native Indian)	British Guiana Museum
48.	Cocoa Beans	Thomas Garnett
49.	Prepared Chocolate, in slabs and sticks	Gaskin & Co.
50.	Prepared Cocoa, powder in tins	Gaskin & Co.
51.	Dried Capsicums	J. Rodway
52.	Prepared Chocolate, in sticks	Mrs. F. M. Scott
53.	Coffee (Liberian variety)	Plantation Versailles

GROUP 9.—Fibers.

The Fibers exhibited are deserving of special attention. The resources of the Colony for such an industry are almost limitless, but up to the present they have been almost entirely unutilized. Cotton, which in the days of slavery formed one of the chief exports, is now only grown by the native people for hammock-making. The fine Bast Fibers, such as Kakaralli, Wadara, Wadaduri, and Mahoe, are obtainable in large quantities, while the Plantain Fiber (specially adapted for paper-making), the Silk-grass and Agave Fibers, of the type of the "sisal," and the common Palm Fiber known as Tibiseri could be produced in enormous quantities, at but small cost.

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
54.	Cotton, with seed.	
55.	Silk-grass, from species of *Agave*, largely used for cordage.	
56.	Agave, from species of *Agave*.	
57.	Pingwing, from species of *Bromeliaceæ*.	
58.	Plantain, from species of *Musa*.	
59.	Tibiseri, or Palm Fiber, prepared from the young leaves of *Mauritia flexuosa*, and largely used by the native people for cordage and hammock-making.	
60.	Wild Ochro, from species of *Malvaceæ*.	
61.	Mahoe, from *Thespesia populnea*.	
62.	Bamboo, from *Bambusa*.	
63.	Kakaralli, from *Lecythis grandiflora*.	
64.	Wadaduri, or Monkey-pot, from *Lecythis ollaria*.	
65.	Wadara, from *Couratari guianensis*.	
66.	Wina.	
67.	Sisal	prepared by John Junor
68.	Bast Fiber, with stem, of *Malachra capitata*,	prepared by John Junor
69.	Bast Fiber, with stem, of *Urena lobata*	prepared by John Junor
70.	Bast Fiber, with stem, of *Hibiscus sabdarifa*	prepared by John Junor

GROUP 11.

71 a and b.	Rum, white and colored.	Colonial Company (Plantations Peters Hall, and Success)
72 a and b.	Rum, colored and old	Plantation Anna Regina
73 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Cave Grove
74 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Hope
75 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Houston
76 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation La Bonne Intention
77 a and b	Rum, white and colored	Plantation La Bonne Mere
78 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation La Jalousie
79 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Maryville
80 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Melville
81.	Rum, white	Plantation Nismes
82 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Ogle
83 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Port Mourant
84 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Rose Hall
85 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Schoon-Ord
86 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Skeldon
87 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Tuschen de Vrienden
88 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Uitvlugt
89 a and b.	Rum, white and colored	Plantation Versailles
90.	Rum, white	Plantation Wales
91.	Old Rum	J. G. Jardine
92.	Liqueur (Curaçoa)	Plantation La Jalousie
93.	Bitters (aromatic)	Coronel & Matthews
94.	Bitters (aromatic)	Max & Co.

GROUP 18.

Exhibit. Exhibitor.

95. Crab Oil, prepared from the nuts of *Carapa guianensis* and largely used for the hair, and for skin and parasitic diseases.
96. Kokerite Oil, from the palm (*Maximiliana regia*).
97. Cassareep, the inspissated juice of the bitter cassava, or mandioc, largely used in the preparation of sauces and in cookery. Cassareep is the antiseptic basis of "pepper pot."
98. Ballata Milk, from *Mimusops ballata*. This milk, when exposed, congeals into the "Ballata" of commerce.
99. Crab Oil ..... Jacob Conrad
100. Crab Oil ..... E. W. Kerr
101. Cassareep ..... E. W. Kerr
102. Balsam Copaiba, from species of *Copaifera* ..... Max & Co.
103. Balsam Copaiba ..... Scott & Co.
104. Crab Oil ..... Scott & Co.
105. Cocoanut Oil ..... Scott & Co.
106. Cassareep ..... Scott & Co.

DEPARTMENT B.—HORTICULTURE.

Fruits, Preserves, Etc.

GROUP 21.

107. Cocoanuts.
108. Souari Nuts (*Caryocar tomentosum*).
109. Preserved Sorrel, in syrup.
110. Preserved Guavas, in syrup and in jelly.
111. Preserved Tamarinds, in syrup.
112. Preserved Papaws and Limes, in syrup.
113. Preserved Pineapples, in syrup.
114. Pineapple Jam.
115. Guava Jam.
116 a. Guava Jelly, made with refined sugar.
b. Guava Jelly, made with raw sugar (Demerara cane crystals).
117. Preserved Seville Oranges.
118. Models of Fruits, in wax ..... British Guiana Museum
119. Cherry Syrup ..... L. F. Valladares

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
120.	Lemon Syrup	L. F. Valladares
121.	Preserved Guavas, in salt and water	Mrs. Waby

GROUP 23.

122 a.	Mixed Pickles — peppers, beans, papaws, cucumbers, palm cabbage, etc., in brown vinegar.	
b.	Mixed Pickles, in white vinegar.	
123.	Picked Samphire	H. J. Gladwin
124.	Picked Limes	Miss Playter
125.	Mango Chutnee	E. Leila
126.	Curry Powder	E. Leila
127.	Beef-steak Sauce	E. W. Kerr
128.	Universal Relish	L. F. Valladares

DEPARTMENTS C AND D.—LIVE STOCK, FISHERIES, ETC.

GROUPS 34, 35, 36, 37 and 40.

129.	Mounted Mammals, more than fifty species	British Guiana Museum
130.	Stuffed Birds, Birds' Eggs, and Nests, about 200 species.	
131.	Stuffed Birds, Birds' Eggs, and Nests, about 100 species	British Guiana Museum
132.	Stuffed Birds	Dr. C. G. Young
133.	Mounted Reptiles and Fishes.	
134.	Mounted Reptiles, Fishes, and Frogs	British Guiana Museum
135.	Miscellaneous Collection of Insects.	
136.	Miscellaneous Collection of Insects, Shells, etc.,	British Guiana Museum
137.	Isinglass or Fish Glue — swim-bladder of the gilbacker.	

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

The gold mining industry of British Guiana is deserving of more than passing notice, as will be seen by an examination of the returns for the nine years during which the industry has been prosecuted, graphic representations of which are exhibited in the series of gilt pyramids showing

the exact bulk of gold exported in each of the years 1884–1892, inclusive. In 1884, 250 ounces were exported; in 1885, 939 oz.; in 1886, 6,518 oz.; in 1887, 11,906 oz.; in 1888, 14,570 oz.; in 1889, 28,282 oz.; in 1890, 62,615 oz.; in 1891, 101,297 oz.; while in 1892 the total had reached just upon 130,000 ounces. Samples are shown (1) of the various kinds of placer auriferous earths which have been or are being worked, with illustrative sections of the strata; (2) of the fine and coarse nuggets of placer gold; (3) of the vein quartz gold ore, of which many veins of great richness have been discovered and are just being developed; and (4) of the chief forms of the prevailing country rocks. Iron ore exists in enormous quantities in certain parts of the country, while diamonds of good water, sapphires, garnets, jaspers, mercury, silver, platinum, and antimony, have been also obtained. Very fine clays, suited for the best kinds of pottery and porcelain, exist in extensive belts, and are widely distributed.

GROUP 42.

Exhibit. — Exhibitor.

138. Miscellaneous Gold Ores.
    a. Series of Placer Earths.
    b. Placer Gold, fine and coarse.
    c. Gold Quartz, vein ore, bed quartz, and floating quartz.
    d. Sections of Gold-bearing Strata.
139. White Sapphires.
140. Diamonds.
141. Diamondiferous Sands, Clays, and Gravel.
142. Miscellaneous Minerals — Country Rocks.....British Guiana Museum
    a. Quartz, showing garnet.
    b. Amethystine Quartz.
    c. Rock Crystal.
    d. Porphyritic, fine, coarse, and vesicular Diorite.
    e. Felstone.
    f. Quartz-porphyry.
    g. Granite.
    h. Gneiss.
    i. Jasper.
    j. Catlinite.
    k. Iron Ores.
143. Placer Gold Ore and Pay Dirt.....Barnard Syndicate
144. Gold Nuggets, very large series.....M. Correiro
145. Auriferous Quartz.....J. P. Farnum
146. Auriferous Quartz.....Lashley & D'Amil
147. Auriferous Quartz.....J. Rodway

GROUPS 44, 46, 59, 67.

148. Economic Minerals.....British Guiana Museum
    a. Graphite, crude.

Exhibit. Exhibitor.

b. Molding Sands, White and Pink Clays, Yellow Ochre.
c. Sandstone, Mica Schist, Talc, and Chlorite Schist.

149. Fine White Clay.

150 a. Potters' Clay.....Alexander Shanks
b. Fine White Clay.....Alexander Shanks

151. Battels of Wood, used in prospecting for gold.

152. Models from 1884–1892 illustrating the development of gold mining.

153. Road Material.....L. M. Hill
a. White Sand.
b. Dark Sand.
c. Burnt Earth — ferruginous clay.
d. Granites of three varieties.

154. Porphyritic Greenstone, on which the "Timehri," or rock-writings, are commonly inscribed.

DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

155. Bateau, as made for use in the gold industry.

156. Indian Boats.
a. "Dug-outs," made by burning and hollowing out the trunks of trees.
b. "Woodskins," made from the barks of certain trees.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES.

GROUP 87.

157. Essence of Tonka Beans (*Dipteryx odorata*).....Max & Co.

158. Essence of Vanilla.....Max & Co.

GROUP 91.

159. Pottery from the Vriede-en-rust Pottery Works.....Alex. Shanks

GROUP 98.

160 a. Silver Bracelets.—Chinese.
b. Silver Bangles.—Hindoo.

Exhibit. Exhibitor.

c. Silver Earrings.—Hindoo.

161. Gold Nose-ornaments.—Hindoo.

GROUP 101.

162. Cocoanut Fiber Mats, made by convicts.....Prisons' Department

GROUP 104.

163. Hindoo Costumes.

164. Chinese Costume.

165. Convict Caps, made by convicts.....Prisons' Department

a. Cotton Caps.

b. Oakum Caps.

GROUP 105.

166. Fur Skins of the fox, otter, jaguar, sloths, and howling monkey.....British Guiana Museum

GROUP 106.

167. Artificial Flowers.

a. Of fish-scales, in bouquets, baskets, and wreaths.

b. Of yucca fiber.

c. Of shells, in bouquet and basket.

d. Of dyed feathers, in bouquets and wreaths.

168. Fans.

a. Of natural feathers.

b. Of yucca fiber—*Sansiveria.*

c. Of looffah fiber—*Momordica.*

d. Of palm-leaf and looffah.

e. Of corn-husk.

169. Portrait Frames.

a. Of shells.

b. Of yucca fiber.

c. Of fish-scales and pearls.

170. Wall-pockets.

a. Of natural feathers.

b. Of palm-leaf and looffah fiber.

c. Of palm-leaf and looffah fiber, with grass bouquet.

171. Art Needlework and Fancy Work .....Portuguese Lady Colonists

a. Infants' Christening-robe.

b. Infants' Night dresses.

c. Infants' Shirts.

172. Laces.....Portuguese Lady Colonists

a. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.

b. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

c. Mats.

Exhib't.	Exhibitor.
173. Embroidery	Portuguese Lady Colonists
a. Ladies' Dress Fronts.	
b. Ladies' Collars.	
c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.	

GROUP 110.

174. Grass Hat.
175. Looffah Flesh-rubbers, Fiber Bundles, and Fruit.
176. Mat made of seeds of *Mimosa.*
177. Necklaces made of seeds of *Mimosa.*
178. Bracelets made of seeds of *Mimosa.*
179. Satchel made of "Job's tears"— *Coix lachryma.*
180. Necklaces and strings of "Job's tears."
181. Decorated and Embroidered Eggs.
182. Basket of Decorated Eggs ..... Mrs. R. M. Clegg
183. Bouquet of Seeds, Mosses, etc. ..... Mrs. R. M. Clegg
184. Fancy Rice-work ..... Mrs. R. M. Clegg

GROUP 111.

185. Samples of Leather, three varieties ..... M. G. de Freitas

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DEPARTMENT J.— FINE ARTS.

186. Oil Painting —"The Port of Georgetown," painted and exhibited by ..... Capt. Montague Jones
187. Oil Painting —"The Fight of the Peacock and the Hornet," Capt. Montague Jones
188. Water Color — Illustrations of the Physical Aspects of British Guiana, by Sawkins ..... British Guiana Museum
189. Water Color — Paintings of Guiana Caterpillars, by Mrs. Fred White
190. Colored Prints from Schomburgk's "Views of Guiana."

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUP 150.

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
191.	Handbook of British Guiana.	
192.	Newspapers of British Guiana.	
	a. Argosy.	
	b. Daily Chronicle.	
	c. Daily Liberal.	
	d. Berbice Gazette.	
	e. The Echo.	
	f. The Gold-Mining Gazette.	
	g. Church and Colony.	
	h. Official Gazette.	
193.	The Laws and Ordinances of British Guiana	The Government
194.	Administration and Special Reports	The Government
195.	Bluebooks of British Guiana	The Government
196.	Map of British Guiana	The Government
197.	Plan of the City of Georgetown.	
198.	Directory of British Guiana	C. K. Jardine
199.	Government Bluebooks	C. K. Jardine
200.	Police Manual	Inspector Francis
201.	Overseer's Manual	James Thomson
202.	History of British Guiana	James Rodway
203.	"Timehri"—Scientific journal of Guiana,	Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society

GROUP 151.

204.	Photographs of Guiana scenery	Mrs. G. S. Jenman
205.	Photographs of the people, habitations, industries, and physical features of Guiana	Julio Siza
206.	Photographs of the physical features of the gold-mining districts	W. H. Stevens
207.	Photographs of a wood-cutting grant	A. P. Bugle
208.	Photographs of the native Indians	A. B. Barnard
209.	Photographs of the native Indians	E. R. Anson

GROUP 153.

210.	Set of Recent Guiana Stamps	Post Office Department

GROUP 154.

211.	Old Coinage of Guiana	British Guiana Museum
	a. Copper Stivers.	
	b. 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, and 3 guilder pieces of 1809, 1816, 1832, 1835, 1836.	

DEPARTMENT M.—ETHNOLOGY.

The collection of ethnological specimens illustrates in a fairly complete manner the life of the native Indians or aborigines of Guiana. These people are divisible into various tribes, of whom the Arrawaks, Accawois, Warraus, Caribisis, Wapisianas, Arrecunas, and Macusis are the chief. The four former are coast or forest Indians, and their houses are built with open sides, while the three last are savannah or prairie dwellers, and build conical-roofed houses with inclosed sides. In their manufacture of pottery, basket-work, hammocks, and boats, they display a considerable amount of skill and ingenuity, and their work is often marked with great delicacy and taste. The articles exhibited belong, jointly, to the British Guiana Museum and the Exhibition Committee of British Guiana.

GROUP 160.—CLASS 943.

212. Hammocks of various kinds, plain and ornamented.
213. Models of Tibiseri hammocks.
214. Hammock ropes.
215. Benches of solid wood, plain and ornamented.
216. Benches of the cut shell of the land tortoise.
217. Brooms of Macusi and Accawoi tribes.
218. Fire-fans.
219. Fire-sticks, used in procuring fire.
220. Tinder-box, of felstone, steel, and cotton, used in procuring fire.
221. Baking-slab, of baked clay.

CLASS 944.

222. Rolled tobacco-leaves.
223. Cigarette paper, made of the fiber of the Kakeralli.

CLASS 945.

224. Models of Indian canoes — or "dug-out" — of solid wood, and wood skins and paddles.
225. Paddles, of various kinds.

CLASS 946.

226. Queyus, or bead aprons, worn by the women; on frame, showing manufacture; made of woven cotton, as formerly used; made of bark, as formerly worn.
227. Sandals, used on the savannah lands, made from the Eta palm and tapir skin.
228. Anklets, or leg-bands, made of cotton, worn by the women.

229. Waistbelts, made of cotton, of monkey's hair, and of cotton with pendants.
230. Yadihees, or Carib fringes.
231. Armlets, with shell pieces and fringes.
232. Silver nose pendants, or platta; tin nose-pendant; bamboo pieces, worn in the ear; fungoid rods, from stem, worn in the ear.
233. Arnatto, or red dye, used in staining the face and body.
234. Dye-pots, made of bamboo and calabash.
235. Yellow ochre, used as a yellow dye.
236. White clay, used as a white dye.
237. Down-feathers, used to stick on the face with dyes.
238. Nose-strings, to be passed from the nose to mouth, by young huntsmen.
239. Dried caterpillars, used as a snuff when crushed.
240. Head-dresses, of vertical feathers, of various sizes; head-dresses of horizontal feathers, of various sizes.
241. Arm and shoulder girdles, of the tail feathers of the macaw (*aza*); of the feathers of the powis (*crax*).
242. Frame on which the feathers of the head-dresses are arranged.
243. Necklaces, of peccaries' teeth.
244. Necklaces, of accourie teeth; of jaguar teeth; of waterhaas teeth; of mixed teeth; of seeds, and of beads.
245. Shak-shak, or rattle, of beetles' wings, generally worn on necklaces.
246. Tattoo implement, a serrated fish-spine.
247. Mucro hat, as made by Wapisiana Indians.

GROUP 161.

248. War clubs, square top; flat bladed; and special club with stone adze fitted, exhibited by D. A. Worsley, Esq.
249. Blowpipes, used for discharging small poisoned arrows.
250. Quivers, with arrows and fittings.
251. Bows, large and small, of many woods, chiefly "Washiba."
252. File, of the palate bone of a fish, used in smoothing the bows.
253. Arrows, used for killing birds, with wooden points, chiefly bamboo; arrows for stunning birds, with blunt head or crossed pieces; for shooting fish, metal heads; for large game, metal spear head; for turtles, with separable metal head; arrows poisoned, for game, with bamboo point and cap.
254. Arrow heads.
255. Arrow stems, or reeds of the wild cane (*Gynerium Saccharoides*), used in making arrows.
256. Karamanni wax, used as pitch or glue.
257. Ourali poison, in calabashes, as prepared by the Macusis.
258. Fish traps, made of bark.
259. Fish net, used by hand.
260. Hunting bags, of skins of various kinds, and of basket work.
261. Powder flasks, of gourd.

GROUP 162.—CLASSES 947 AND 948.

262. Cap box, of palm seed, carved.
263. Pottery jars, of different sizes and shapes.
264. Water jugs or goblets.
265. Cooking pots, or "buck pots."
266. Food basins, or sapuras, of pottery.
267. Large gourds, for storage of water and other drinks.
268. Gourd dishes, for food, and cups for children.
269. Gourd dishes, used by "peaiman" or medicine man.
270. Gourd pitcher, covered with basket work.
271. Small "Casiri" paddles, used in stirring the drink Casiri.
272. Surianas, or baskets, used in carrying loads, suspended by a band from the forehead.
273. Quakes, or common basket carriers.
274. Mattapees, of various sizes, used in squeezing the grated cassava.
275. Wooden grater, studded with pieces of stone, for grating cassava.
276. Cassava sifters.
277. Farina sifters.
278. Cassava baskets.
279. Pegalls, or trunk baskets, of several pieces fitting into each other.
280. Double Pegall, made by half-breeds on Brazilian frontier.
281. Flat cassava mats.
282. Mats for confining stinging ants, for disciplining children.
283. Sets of letter bags, made for trade.
284. Basket-work rattle.
285. Set of ordinary baskets.
286. Paiworri corial, or hollowed trunk, in which to make drinks for feasts.
287. Bark trough, or "addisa," into which the cassava is grated.
288. Cassava pressers.
289. Cokerite carrier, or tray.
290. Eta palm baskets.
291. Sugar-cane crushers, with pole. (Macusi and Accawoi tribes.)
292. Corn mortar and pestle.

GROUP 162.—CLASS 949.

293. Hammock frame, and hammock spindles used as needles in hammock making.
294. Rolled cotton thread.
295. Cotton fiber.
296. Spindles, used for rolling cotton thread.
297. Eta, or Tibiseri, string.
298. Eta fiber, used in making "grass" hammocks.
299. Eta palm leaves.
300. Karata fiber and string.
301. Krowa ropes, made from Krowa plant (Agave).
302. Krowa leaves and fiber, used largely in making fish-lines.

GROUP 163.

303. Wrestling shields (Warrau Indians), used in games and in trial by combat.
304. Dancing sticks, as used by Macusi Indians, of trumpet wood, surmounted by roughly carved designs of birds and animals, with feathers and fibers.
305. Dancing sticks, with rattles, or "shak-shaks," of good luck seeds (*Thevetia*).
306. Rattles, or shak-shaks, of "good-luck" seeds.
307. Trumpets, of trumpet wood, also made of pottery.
308. Head-dress of Eta palm leaves, neck-piece and waist-piece, used in the Parasheera dance.
309. Bamboo and bone flutes.
310. a. Drum and sticks.
b. Macquari whips.
c. Tibiseri whip.
d. Pan pipes.
e. Rubber balls.
f. Imitation fiddle.
g. Puzzles.
h. Æolian harp, made from the leaf stalk of the Eta palm.
i. Spinning tops, made of palm seed and of double seeds of *Sapota*.

GROUP 164.

311. Peaiman's rattle, used in the treatment of sick or possessed persons, of calabash, with inclosed rattling pieces, with long pendant of parrot feathers and beetle wings and shak-shaks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

312. Wedges of various kinds.
313. Ordinary adzes.
314. Large adze, with slightly grooved heads.
315. Mixed collection, including pottery, ochreous matter, human bones, fish bones, shells, stone implements, taken from the kitchen midden or shell-mound at Cabacaboori.
316. Broad wedge-shaped implement, with deeply grooved head.
317. Large and narrow wedge-shaped Celt, with grooved broad-head. (Exhibited by D. A. Worsley.)
318. Axes and Adzes in large variety.
319. Variously shaped Adzes, showing stages from the thick to the thin-pointed head.
320. Stone Pestles.
321. Grinding Stones, for dyes.
322. Jasper Pebbles, used in smoothing pottery.

323. Arrow Heads, stone.
324. Carved Quartz Pebble, to represent a dog sitting, with holes for strings by which it may be drawn along the ground.
325. Pottery, representing the human face. Very rare, and but one of five known.
326. Indian Boats and War Canoe, dug out of wood or made of bark.
327. Collection of Photographs, illustrative of country inhabited by Indians.
328. Model Huts, as built by Indians.
329. Maize, or Indian Corn, used in making drinks.
330. Cassava Bread, the "staff of life."
331. Souari Nuts, used as food.
332. Greenheart Seeds, used in making starch in times of scarcity.
333. Various Birds, stuffed, used by Indians for food, for taming, and for feather work.
334. Various Fishes, preserved, used for food.
335. Various Mammals, stuffed, used for food.
336. Miscellaneous Leaves and Fibers, used by Indians for thatches, string, and ropes.
337. Miscellaneous Barks and Seeds, used medicinally.

DEPARTMENT N.— FORESTRY.

The woods of British Guiana are especially worthy of attention, as well for their hardness and durability as for their brilliance of coloring and their finish when polished. The hardwood Greenheart (*Nectandra rodiæi*), the only commercial wood which is known to successfully resist the attacks of the shipworm (*Teredo*), and Mora, are two of Lloyds' eight first-class woods of the world for ship-building; while Waibaima and Kabucalli are almost equally valuable. Wallaba, Purpleheart, Crabwood, Locust, Hoobooballi, Arrisowroo, Cirouaballi, Dukaliballi, Hiawaballi, Letterwood, Cedar, Simarupa, and Kretti, are brilliant furniture woods, and are adapted for the most delicate ornamental purposes, as can be easily perceived from the twelve ornamental panels, made up each of five different woods, exhibited. The pavilion, composed of twenty-six different logs of squared timber, twenty feet in length, and from fourteen to thirty inches in width, illustrates the aspect of the rough timbers as exported. The vast interior of British Guiana is, up to the present day, covered with primeval forest, stocked with abundant supplies of hard and soft woods — the difficulty of transportation over the rapids and cataracts of the great rivers having almost confined all wood-cutting to the coast and for a few miles along the

lower reaches of the rivers and creeks. Abundant resources also exist in the form of gums, rubbers, guttas, medicinal and tanning barks, and other such products.

The chief woods of British Guiana have been described by Mr. Michael McTurk, special magistrate of the Essequebo River, and also by experienced wood-cutters. They include the following species, with the descriptions:

1.—SOUARI (*Caryocar tomentosum, Dec.*).

Souari thrives best and seems to attain to its largest size on the hills composed of a stiff, yellowish clay, mixed with a gravelly kind of stone resembling oxide of iron. The trees are plentiful on the Essequebo, and seldom very far from a creek or the main river. Their average height is about 90 feet, and the timber can easily be got to square 24 inches; it is very tough and cross-grained. The trunks of the trees are seldom used, but the roots make excellent floors and futtocks for ship-building, and can be had sufficiently large to timber a vessel of large size. The Souari-nut (Butternut), well known in the colony, is the fruit of this tree. The nuts, three or four in number, grow inclosed in a pulpy substance, or fruit, which before it drops from the tree greatly resembles in size, shape, and color the Mammee Apple (*Mammea americana, Lin.*). Specific gravity, .932.

2.—DETERMA (*Nectandra wana*).

Determa grows best on clayey, gravelly soil, and is more plentiful in the Moraballi Creek than any other part of the colony below the rapids that I am aware of. The average height is about 100 feet, and it can be had to square up to 30 inches. This wood is of a color resembling cedar, and is used for planking boats, in the construction of railway carriages, and for many other purposes where a light and strong wood is required. Determa is also used for the masts and spars of vessels; the largest spars for these purposes procurable in the colony are of this wood, from 70 to 90 feet long, and 14 inches in diameter at the smallest end. I have seen a log of this timber 42 inches square.

3.—KABUKALLI (*Goupia tomentosa*).

This tree is plentiful all over the colony, and thrives best in loose, sandy soil. Kabukalli is one of our tallest forest trees, and grows very straight; its average height is about 120 feet, and it can be had to square up to 30 inches free of sap. Kabukalli is used in boat-building, and for timber is little inferior to Mora. The wood has a very unpleasant smell, and is disliked by worms. The Indians living in the wet savannahs, or where the rivers are free of bush to form a shade, prefer canoes made of

this wood to any other, as they will not split from exposure to the sun. A gelatinous substance forms on the stump after cutting down a Kabukalli tree; it has a disagreeable smell, and never hardens. The specific gravity of this wood, as given in a letter by John F. Bourne, Esq., the then Colonial Civil Engineer of the colony, to J. Brumell, Esq., Secretary to the Committee for the Exhibition of 1862, was 1.154, water being 1,000.

4.—TATABOO.

The tree from which the samples were cut was 104 feet high. Tataboo grows in sandy soil, and is not a very common wood. The average height of these trees is about 80 feet. The wood is dark-colored, heavy, and hard, and well adapted for mill-bed timbers; it is also used in boat-building, house-framing, etc. Tataboo can be had to square up to 22 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. .940.

5.—MAMOORI-BALLI.

This tree is plentiful in Essequebo, and grows best in sandy soil. The average height is about 70 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches. The wood is tough and hard, and is suitable for house-framing and other work where it will not be exposed to the weather.

6.—PAKOORIE.

This tree is plentiful in the Itoori-bisci Creek, and generally throughout the county of Essequebo; it thrives best in the loose sandy soil. The average height is about 80 feet, but it is a tree the trunk of which is very large compared with its height; it can be had to square up to 36 inches free of sap. When arrived at maturity this is a very durable wood, and is used for house-framing and many other purposes. The tree produces an edible fruit of the size and color of a large orange, and yellow sappy gum that is considered useless. Sp. gr. .746.

7.—WAIBAIMA.

This tree is a species of Cirouaballi, or Siruaballi (*Nectandra*, or *Oreodaphne*). The wood has a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste, and is about the best wood in the colony for planking vessels. The trees are numerous in the Essequebo and Demerara rivers. Their average height is about 90 feet, and as there is little or no sap, the timber can be had to square the large size, 20 to 28 inches. For planking and all other purposes of ship-building for which Greenheart is used, I think this wood is superior, and deserves to be classed among the first-class woods at Lloyds' for ship-building.

8.—KOOROO-BALLI, or TRYSIL (*Pentaclethra filamentosa*). On the Morabelli Creek, Essequebo River, this tree grows plentifully.

The average height of this tree, in the forest on the upper parts of the river, is about 60 feet. On the coast lands and in the swamps aback of the estates, where large quantities of it are cut for firewood, it does not grow so large; it can be had to square 10 inches free of sap, and is a dark, close-grained wood suitable for making furniture. The bark of the Kooroo-balli is used by the Indians in cases of dysentery.

9.—ITIKIBOURI-BALLI (*Machærium ?*).

Itikibouri-balli grows in clay soil and on the islands in the rapids of the Essequebo. It is comparatively a rare tree below the rapids, and does not attain to an average height of more than 70 feet. The sap wood is white, and its junction with the heart, or tacuba, which is of a deep brown, almost black, color, is sharply defined. It can be had to square up to 15 inches free of sap, and is used for making articles of furniture and walking-sticks. Itikibouri-balli is one of the heaviest and closest grained woods in the colony. Sp. gr. .836. ?

10.—SEEBADANI.

This tree grows in clay and sandy soil, and has an average height of 60 feet. The wood is used for framing purposes, and can be had in large quantities; it will square up to 29 inches and has very little sap. Sp. gr. 1.066.

11.—WALLABA, or BIMITI WALLABA (*Eperua falcata, Aubl.*).

This Wallaba grows in loose sandy soil, over extensive tracts of country, and is a wood known to every one in the colony. There are four varieties of this tree, locally known as Bimiti Wallaba, Itoori Wallaba, Karabimiti Wallaba, and Sare-bebe, meaning Humming Bird, Baboon, Red Humming Bird, and Water Wallaba. The first two grow on loose sandy soil, and the Karabimiti Wallaba on clay near the river banks. Sare-bebe grows in the water at the edge of the river. The two last are never used; from the Bimiti and Itoori Wallaba frames for houses are made, vat staves, paling staves, and shingles, both for colonial use and for export to the neighboring colonies. These trees are all plentiful, and have an average height of 80 feet, and can be had to square 20 inches free of sap. The scraped root of the Itoori Wallaba is used by the Indians as a cure for toothache. Sp. gr. .945.

12.—BARTABALLI (*Achras mammosa, Bonpl., Lucuma Bonplandii, H. B. K.*).

Bartaballi grows on clay and sandy soils, and is found plentifully up the Essequebo and Demerara rivers. The tree averages a height of about 90 feet, and can be had to square up to 20 inches free of sap. The wood is close grained, light, and of a pale brown color, and is useful for making tables and other articles of furniture, and for partition boards, doors, etc., for houses. This tree produces a milky juice somewhat similar to that of the Burueh or Bullet tree (No. 15), but of a sticky nature; its fruit is one of the best produced by any of our forest-trees, and is eagerly sought for by the Indians during its season (about the month of April), when, with characteristic recklessness, the trees are cut down in large numbers for their fruit. The specific gravity of this wood, according to Mr. Bourne, is .893.

13.—ITOORI WALLABA. *See* No. 11.

14.—TAWARONERO, or BASTARD BULLET-TREE (*Humirium floribundum, Mart.*).

This tree is plentiful throughout the colony, and grows on sandy soil, and near to, but not in the swamps. The average height is about 90 feet, and it can be had to square 20 inches free of sap. The timber is useful for framing houses, wheel-spokes, and many other purposes, and where small-sized timber is required is superior to greenheart. The tree produces an edible fruit about the size of a grape. At the expiration of a week or ten days after cutting away the bark from the stem of these trees, a minute fungus emitting an agreeable perfume grows upon them —this is scraped off and used by the Indians for scenting their hair-oil. Tawaronero produces a gum similar to Bullet-tree, but in much smaller quantity. Sp. gr. .967.

15.—BULLET-TREE, or BURUEH (*Sapota Mulleri, Miq. or Mimusops ballata*).

This tree grows plentifully, especially in Berbice, where it may be found 5 feet in diameter; its average height is about 100 feet and it can be had to square 42 inches free of sap. During the time that windmills were used in the colony Bullet-tree was considered to be the best wood for the arms of a windmill. The gum known as Ballata is produced by this tree. The wood is dark red, close grained, and solid, and, when free of sap, most durable. During the time that the fruit is ripe many of the trees are cut down. The fruit resembles the well-known Sapodilla in taste, and is about the size of a large English cherry; from the seeds oil can be extracted. The bark of the Bullet-tree is used medicinally by the Indians in the form of a clyster for a disease called kaina-kuhu, or Carabisci sick, and occasionally as an emetic.

16.—FUKADIE.

Fukadie grows on sandy soil. Its average height is about 80 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches free of sap. It is used for house-framing, and is a durable wood for indoor work. This tree is very plentiful on the Itooribisci Creek and generally in Essequebo.

17.—KARAHURA.

Karahura grows generally throughout the colony in dry places. It is one of the lightest of colonial woods, and is only fit for partition boards and other indoor work of a similar nature. It is used by the Indians for making canoes; its average height is 80 feet, and it can be had to square 30 inches.

18.—HOOBOODIE, or WILD CASHEW (*Anacardium rhinocarpus*). From the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River.

This tree grows in low situations near water, and averages about 80 feet in height; the wood is light and not very durable, and is only used for boards. The fruit of the Hooboodie is similar in shape to that of the ordinary Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale, Lin.*), and, as well as the bark, is of an astringent nature, and is used medicinally in cases of diarrhœa.

19.—LALLIFER.

This tree, like Waibima (No. 7), is a species of Cirouaballi, or Siruaballi (*Nectandra* or *Oreodaphne*), and is comparatively abundant on the Essequebo, but, like all of the Siruaballi species, is difficult to procure of large size free of holes; the wood has a strong aromatic scent, and is used in boat building. Its average height is about 70 feet, and it can be had to square 16 inches. Sp. gr. .812.

20.—MANNIBALLI.

Mannibalii grows in dry situations, and its wood is distinct from and much more durable than that of Manni (*Amyris* or *Icica, sp.?*), a tree that grows always in swamps. Mannibalii is a most durable wood when free of sap, and, like Tawaranero (No. 14), is superior to Greenheart where small sizes of timber are required. It grows tall and straight, is close grained, and of a brownish yellow color. Its average height is about 100 feet, with a very small top. Mannibalii produces a sticky yellow gum, which is not used for any purpose that I am aware of. This tree can be had to square 20 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. 960.

21.—KAUTA-BALLI.

There are two or three varieties of this tree, distinguished by the size of the leaves. Kauta-balli grows to its largest size on

clay soil mixed with gravelly ironstone. It is plentiful on hilly land, and attains to an average height of 80 feet, and can be had to square 14 inches. The wood is useful for house-framing, is hard, and has a close, straight grain. The fruit of the Kauta-balli is not edible; its bark, made into charcoal and ground to powder, is used by the Indian women to mix with the clay of which their pots, goglets, and other earthenware vessels are made. Sp. gr. 1.087.

22.—WADADURI, or MONKEY POT (*Lecythis grandiflora, Aubl.*).

There are two varieties of this tree plentiful throughout the colony, distinguished by the size of their leaves and the places where they grow. This sample is from the small-leaved kind, which grows to a large size on sand and clayey soil, and attains to an average height of about 100 feet. It can be had to square free of sap 28 inches. The broad-leaved variety grows in swampy places, and is a much smaller tree; its wood is not so durable as that of the small-leaved variety. It is used for furniture, house-building, etc., and formerly for hogshead staves. The tree bears a nut which is sometimes eaten, and a fine oil can be extracted from the kernels. Sp. gr. 1.032.

23.—WAMARA (*Swartzia tomentosa*).

This tree is not plentiful in any part of the colony below the rapids. It grows on sandy soil, and does not average more than about 60 feet in height, and can be had to square 12 inches free of sap. The heart, or tacuba, is exceedingly hard, heavy, and very close-grained, resembling ebony. The sap wood, of which there is very little, is of a yellowish white color; on exposure to the weather it rots away from the heart rapidly. The Indians make their clubs from this wood. It is little used in the colony, owing to its extreme hardness, but it is a fine wood for inlaying and other cabinet work. Sp. gr. 1.22.

24.—IRRIARIADAN. On the Moraballi Creek, Essequebo River, this tree grows plentifully on high sandy soil.

Irriariadan is a species of Trysil (No. 8), and is little known. It is a fine wood, of a dark brown color, and suitable for cabinet work, partition boards, staves, and many other purposes. The average height is about 80 feet, and it can be had to square 10 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. .900.

25.—DUKURIA.

Dukuria is plentiful throughout the colony, and grows in dry soils; it is used for house-framing and many other purposes, and is a very serviceable wood. There are two kinds of Dukuria, fine and large leaved. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it will square 16 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. .960.

26.—DAKAMA-BALLI (*Vouacapoua americana*).

This tree grows plentifully near the water; its average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 20 inches free of sap. The wood is little used. From the seeds of the Dakama-balli a starch is extracted which is considered very efficacious in cases of dysentery or diarrhœa. The Indians, when their cassava fails, use the starch mixed with decayed wood to make a kind of bread. The bark is used for tanning. Sp. gr. .780.

27.—GREENHEART, or BIBIRU (*Nectandra rodiœi. Schomb.*).

There are three varieties of Greenheart, yellow, black, and mainop, all most serviceable and durable woods, if cut when arrived at maturity. Greenheart is one of our tallest forest trees, and logs can be had from 18 to 24 inches square, and 70 feet long. It grows in clay soil near the rivers and creeks, and not over extensive tracts of country like Bullet-tree and Wallaba. Owing to the great demand for this timber and the want of legal restriction to prevent the cutting of the young trees by woodcutters and charcoal-burners, it is becoming extremely difficult to procure good Greenheart, and its preservation is worthy of the attention of the legislature. Greenheart is one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's; and admirable kelsons, knee and other timbers can be had of it. Sawn into scantling it is used for planking vessels. For wharves, house-framing, mill timbers, and many other purposes, Greenheart is unsurpassed by any other wood in the colony. From the bark and seeds "Bibirine" is extracted. The Indians use the seeds medicinally in cases of diarrhœa, and for food, ground and mixed with other meal, in times of scarcity. Sp. gr. 1.210. Heart of oak, 1.170. Yellow G., .951.

28.—ETA-BALLI (*Vochysia guianensis*).

Eta-Balli is plentiful in low situations near the rivers and creeks. The wood is little used. The tree attains an average height of about 90 feet, and will square 18 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. .706.

29.—WILD GUAVA (*Psidium*).

Wild Guava grows best in rocky soil. There are four varieties of this tree. The bark is a powerful astringent, and contains tannin. These trees are not plentiful, and the wood is little known or used, but where a light, tough, and close-grained wood is desirable, Wild Guava should answer admirably. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it will square 10 inches. Sp. gr. .682.

30.—ARRISOWROO (*Vatairea guianensis*). On the Upper Essequebo River this tree grows plentifully in low situations near the river.

This wood is of a dark yellow color, and has a very bitter taste; it lasts long exposed to the weather, and is not eaten by worms; for these reasons, I think it is well adapted for planking vessels and making estates' kokers. The average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 14 inches free of sap. A decoction of the bark is used for dressing ulcers, and the sap is a remedy for ring-worm. This wood has a well-defined grain, is easily worked, and takes a fine polish; it is well suited for furniture-making and decorative work, and deserves to be better known. Sp. gr. .812.

31.—KAMARAKATA.

Kamarakata is a dark brown, close-grained, heavy wood, of a bitter taste, and resembles Hackia (No. 44). (*Siderodendron trifiorum, Vahl*). It is very lasting, and is used for boat timbers, for which purpose it answers well. It grows in Mahaicony, and on the Essequebo in low places near the river (often hanging over the water) and on the islands, in and above the rapids. Kamarakata is comparatively a short tree, not averaging more than 50 feet in height, but has a large trunk. It can be had to square 22 inches free of sap, of which there is very little. Sp. gr. 1.032.

32.—DUKALA-BALLI.

Dukala-balli is a rare tree, and grows in clay and sandy soil. The wood is of deep red color, heavy and close-grained, and is used for making articles of furniture, bedstead-posts, etc. It takes a fine polish and is a durable wood. Dukala-balli grows to a large size; its average height is about 120 feet, and it will square free of sap 20 inches. Sp. gr. 1.138.

33.—SURADANNI.

Suradanni grows in low situations on the Essequebo River, and is plentiful. The wood is of a deep red color, grows to a large size, and is used for making canoes, planking boats, and many other purposes. Sp. gr. .836.

34.—CARABA, or CRABWOOD, with variety (*Carapa guianenis, Aubl.*)

There are two kinds, the white and the red, both of which attain to a large size and are very useful woods. From the trunks canoes are made; and sawn into boards it is used for making furniture, partitions, flooring, etc. Masts and spars are sometimes made from Crabwood. The seeds yield the well-known "crab oil," and the bark is used for tanning. Along with greenheart this is one of the few trees in the colony that has all its parts useful. The average height of a full-grown tree is about 120 feet and it can be had to square 30 inches. The tree from which this sample came was 170 feet in height and 42 inches in diameter. Sp. gr. .667.

35.—FOGLEKOP.

Foglekop grows in a sandy soil, and is a light-colored, close-grained wood of little weight, and is plentiful on the Essequebo and Pomeroon rivers; sawn into boards it is useful for indoor work, partitions, doors, etc. Its average height is about 70 feet, and it will square 12 inches. Foglekop bears a small edible fruit, the seeds of which contain oil. Sp. gr. .610.

36.—HOUBOO-BALLI (*Mimosa guianensis*). On the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequebo River, the tree grows plentifully.

The wood is of a light brown color, variegated with black and brown veins; it takes a fine polish and is useful in making articles of furniture and cabinet work of any description. Under water it lasts a long time, and on the bottom of a punt or boat will outlast almost any other wood. The tree attains to an average height of about 100 feet, and will square 20 inches free of sap. The bark contains a sticky gum. Sp. gr. .890.

37.—SIMIRI, or LOCUST (*Hymenœa courbaril. Lin.*).

Simiri is abundant and grows best in white, sandy soil. The wood is hard, heavy and close-grained, of a brown color streaked with veins, and takes a fine polish. It is used for making furniture, mill-beds, and tree nails for planking of ships. There are two varieties of this tree, Simiri and K'wanarri—distinguished by the size of their bean-pods; the pulp surrounding the pods of the beans of both trees is edible. The Indians make wood-skin canoes from the bark. The tree yields the gum animi of commerce. The gum is found in large quantities where a tree has rotted away, many barrelsful being often taken from one spot; the gum forms in the inner part of a hollow tree, and it may also be procured in small quantities by tapping. Sp. gr. .942.

38.—HIAWA-BALLI (*Omphalobium lamberti, Dec.*).

This is a rare tree and its wood is in great request for cabinet-work. It is easily worked and of great beauty. Hiawa-balli grows on sand and rocky soil, and often attains to a large size. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it will square, free of sap, 12 inches. It has a sticky gum similar to Houboo-balli (No. 36). Sp. gr. 1.032.

39.—SIRIBIDANNI.

Siribidanni grows in loose, sandy soil, and is plentiful in some localities. It does not grow to a large size and the wood is very sappy. The heart is of a purple color, close-grained and hard, and is useful for inlaying and making furniture. The sap of this wood decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. The average height is about 50 feet, and it will square, free of sap, 4 to 6 inches. Sp. gr. 1.066.

40.—SIMARUPA (*Simaruba officinalis, Dec.*).

Simarupa is plentiful throughout the colony, and grows to a large size on sandy soil and on islands in the river. The wood is of a light color, light and close-grained, and is one of the most useful woods for partition boards and other inside house-work. Wood ants will not eat or injure Simarupa. The average height of the tree is about 90 feet, and it will square 24 inches. The bark of the root is used medicinally in cases of diarrhœa. Sp. gr. .410.

41.—KURAHARA.

Kurahara grows in sandy soil and on the edges of swamps; it is a very straight tree, with dark-green leaves. The wood is red, of the color of Cedar, and floats in water; it is used for making canoes, planking boats, and spars. The average height is about 90 feet, and it will square 20 inches free of sap. Kurahara has a resinous gum not used for any purpose that I am aware of. Sp. gr. .700.

42.—K'WANARRI (*Locust*). See No. 37.

43.—DUKA.

There are two or three kinds of Duka, all growing on dry sandy soil. The sample is from the largest kind. The wood is light, and sawn into boards, is useful for indoor house-work, tables, etc. Its average height is about 50 feet, and it will square 10 inches. Sp. gr. .746.

44.—HACKIA (*Siderodendron triflorum, Vahl?*).

This tree grows plentifully in some localities on dry, sandy soil, and during the time it is in flower in the month of November is one of the most beautiful of our forest trees. At this time on the side of a hill, the bright yellow flowers of the Hackia appear from a distance like a mass of gold against the dark-green foliage of the surrounding forest. The wood is exceedingly hard, close-grained and heavy, and of a brown color. It is valuable for making cogs and shafts, but is almost too hard for any other purpose. Average height about 65 feet. It will square 12 to 14 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. 1.132.

45.—KUMARA, or TONKIN BEAN (*Dipterix odorata, Willd*).

Kumara grows plentifully in some localities, especially above and on the islands in the rapids of the Essequebo River. Kumara is a close-grained, heavy, brown-colored wood, exceedingly tough and durable, and is useful for cogs, shafts, and any other purpose where a strong wood capable of resisting great pressure is desired.

This tree yields the Tonkin-beans, well-known in the colony; they are used by the Indians to perfume their hair-oil, and when put among clothing are supposed to keep away moths and other insects. An oil can be extracted from Tonkin-beans. Average height about 90 feet, and will square 22 inches. Sp. gr. 1.032.

46.— KURAROO, or BAT-SEED.

Kuraroo is a tree common throughout the colony, and may be seen growing in Georgetown, where it is known as wild olive. Its wood is hard but not very durable, and is little used; it takes a fine polish and would be useful for furniture. This tree does not grow very tall, but the diameter of the trunk is great in proportion to its height. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it can be had to square 36 to 48 inches in short lengths.

47.— ARAMATA.

Aramata is comparatively a common tree throughout the colony, and grows on sandy soil. It is a dark-colored hard wood, and is used in boat-building, house-framing, and sometimes for cabinet-work. Its average height is about 80 feet, and it can be had to square 12 inches free of sap. A decoction of the bark is used by the Indians to wash their dogs, and sometimes their own heads, to destroy vermin. Sp. gr. .727.

48.— CARABA, or CRABWOOD, red variety (*Carapa guianensis, Aubl.*). See No. 34.

49.— WARIKURI, WARACOORI, or WHITE CEDAR.

It grows plentifully in swampy places. With the exception of its bark, it bears no resemblance in any of its parts to Kurana, or Red Cedar. White Cedar, when full grown, is a dark brown, hard, heavy and close-grained wood with a white sap, very durable, especially under ground, but splits on exposure to the sun. It is probably the best wood procurable in the colony for foundations. White Cedar grows luxuriantly in the swamps up the Lamaha canal, leading into Georgetown. Its average height is about 60 feet, and it will square 10 inches.

50.— BROWN CIROUABALLI, or SIRUABALLI (*Nectandra Sp.*).

This tree grows to a large size, and is used, like other Siruaballis, for boat-building, for which purpose they seem specially adapted. It attains to an average height of 90 feet, and can often be had to square 36 inches. Sp. gr. .830.

51.— OOLU. On the Itoori-bisci Creek, Essequebo River, this tree grows plentifully in loose, sandy soil.

The wood has a strong aromatic scent resembling Hiawa, No.

52 (*Icica heptaphylla, Aubl.*), is of the color of pale Cedar, and should be useful for drawers and shelves of wardrobes. Its average height is about 90 feet, and it can be had to square from 16 to 18 inches. Oolu produces a gum resembling Hiawa, but in much smaller quantities. Sp. gr. .305.

52.— HIAWA (*Icica heptaphylla, Aubl.*).

Hiawa grows plentifully in Essequebo in loose, sandy soil; its wood is little used, as it decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. Like Oolu (No 51), it has a strong aromatic scent, is light, and should be useful for drawers and wardrobe shelves. This tree produces the gum known as Hiawa, or Resin of Conima, which is burnt as incense. The average height is about 50 feet, and it will square 10 inches. Sp. gr., .840.

53.— KURANA, or RED CEDAR (*Icica altissima, Aubl.*).

It grows to a large size and is plentiful in some localities, notably so in the Waini; it is also found in the Cuyuni and Corentyne, and in the upper part of the Pomeroon; it grows generally in low situations in clay soil. Red Cedar is a most serviceable and valuable wood, and its uses are too well known to require description. The tree averages 100 feet in height, and can be had 38 or 40 inches in diameter. It has very little sap. Sp. gr. .560.

54.— WACIBA, WASHIBA, or BOW-WOOD.

Waciba grows to a large size, but it is a rare tree and little known. Its wood, of an olive color, is exceedingly tough, hard, and close-grained, and is the best known wood for bows. Its average height is about 120 feet, and it can be had to square 30 inches, free of sap. Sp. gr. 1.162.

55.— MORA, white variety (*Mora excelsa, Benth.*).

There are three varieties of Mora, known as Red Mora, White Mora, and Morabucquia. The first two grow in swamps and near the rivers and creeks, and are both very durable woods. Morabucquia, on the contrary, grows in high situations in clayey, rocky soil, and is not a durable wood. Mora seeds are used by the Indians to make a kind of meal which is mixed with their cassava. The bark is used for tanning, and medicinally in cases of dysentery. Mora is used in ship-building, and is an exceedingly tough wood, difficult to split, and one of the eight first-class woods at Lloyd's. Mora grows to a greater size and is more plentiful in the Barima River than in any part of the colony. It often attains to the height of nearly 200 feet, but in such cases has generally a hollow trunk; it can be had to square 24 inches free of sap and holes. Sp. gr. 1.029.

56.—TIBICUSI, or BASTARD LETTER WOOD (*Piratinera guianensis, Aubl.*).

Tibicusi is a rare wood, only used for bows, walking-sticks, and inlaying cabinet work. The heart is beautifully marked, hard, heavy, and close-grained. The sap decays rapidly on exposure to the weather. Average height about 60 feet; it will square 5 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. 1.325.

57.—BURO-KORO, BURRACURRA, PAIRA, or LETTER WOOD (*Piratinera Aubletii, Poep.*).

Letter Wood is a rare tree, and the wood is used for the same purpose as Tibicusi. It is beautifully marked, close-grained, takes a high degree of polish, and is very heavy. Letter wood trees are sometimes of large size, but the heart, which is the only useful part, is very small; a tree of 20 inches in diameter having only 7 inches of heart; average height about 60 feet. Sp. gr. 1.333.

58.—KERITEE or KRETTI.

Keritee is a species of Sirua-balli, and is plentiful in some localities. The wood has a strong aromatic scent, is light, and in color and appearance resembles Satin-wood; it is useful for partitions and the upper planking of boats. Its average height is about 80 feet, and it will square 20 inches.

59.—KOOROOBOORELLI, or PURPLE-HEART (*Copaifera pubiflora, and Copaifera bracteata, Benth.*).

There are two kinds of Purple-heart, called Kooroobooreli and Marawinaroo. The bark of the Marawinaroo (which is not so durable and has a more sappy wood than Kooroobooreli) is used, as also that of the Simiri or Locust, by the Indians for making canoes or "wood-skins." They are sometimes of large size, accommodating 15 or 16 persons. Purple-heart is one of the tallest of our forest trees, and its round top may be easily distinguished, rising above the surrounding forest, on the hilly lands of the interior. The wood is of a purple color, hard, close-grained, durable, and very tough. It is a fine wood for mill-beds, house-framing, etc., and is capable of resisting great strain. Its average height is about 120 feet, and there are many trees nearly, if not quite, 200 feet high. It can be had free of sap to square 30 inches. Sp. gr. .827.

60.—YELLOW CIROUABALLI, or Sirua-balli (*Nectandra pisi.*).

A light wood of bright yellow color and strong aromatic scent, used principally for planking boats; and free of sap is a most durable wood. Yellow Sirua-balli often grows to a very large size in loose, sandy soil, but it is difficult to procure over 12 inches

square free of sap. The average height is about 60 feet. The bark is useful for tanning. Sp. gr. .710.

61.—AWATI.

Awati is a light wood, of close grain, the color of White Pine, and is useful for indoor work. This wood is little known, and not much used. A decoction of the bark and seeds is used as a wash by the Indians in cases of smallpox, and said to be very effective in healing the pustules. The average height is about 60 feet and its diameter 16 inches.

62.—KAKARALLI, (*Lecythis ollaria, Lin.*).

There are two kinds of Kakaralli common throughout the country of Essequebo, and known as the white and black Kakaralli. These woods are close-grained and tough, and of a light brown color; they are used for house-training, building wharves, etc. It is said that barnacles will not eat or injure Kakaralli. These trees grow tall and straight, but are too heavy to make spars. The inner bark of the white Kakaralli is used by the Indians as a substitute for, and in preference to, paper for making their cigarettes, and is called "ouina." The average height of the tree is about 80 feet, and it will square 16 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. 1.032.

63.—BUHOORADA.

Buhoorada is a large tree, common throughout the colony; it has a large top, with reddish-brown leaves. The wood is heavy and close-grained, but it is not well known, and is little used. Its average height is about 75 feet, and it will square 20 inches free of sap. Sp. gr. .940.

The preceding description of colonial woods, with but slight additions, was written by Mr. M. McTurk, for the Exhibition catalogue of 1878. The specific gravity in most cases is but approximate.

64.—ASSAKOOLA.

This tree grows on the sand hills, Wallaba bushes, and rocky land; it is about 50 feet in height, and has a fine, close-grained, dark red tacuba. The Indians use it for building; it will square to 12 inches, sheer. Sp. gr. .920.

65.—WAURI.

The tree from which this specimen was cut was 120 feet in

height, the lower part being 70 feet clear of branches; it is a lasting wood; there are few of them found below the falls of the river. The Indians make their most lasting and largest canoes from it.

66.—KYETA.

This tree grows in Mora bush and along the river sides; it is about 90 feet in height, and will square 12 inches; it has a dark red tacuba, like mahogany; it is not plentiful.

67.—KAMAHURA.

This tree reaches a height about 90 feet; it will square 20 inches, and is a lasting wood, being of the same color as Bullet-tree. The Indians and small wood-cutters dispose of a good deal of it to the sugar estates. Sp. gr. 1.162.

68.—KOORIKYE.

This tree can be found 100 feet in height, and 24 feet in diameter; it is generally of a pale red; it is used for partitions, roofing, and flooring, and also for ship spars and masts in small vessels; when seasoned it becomes very tough, and has an incense gum the same as Hiawa. Sp. gr. .740.

69.—MARI CAZOORA.

This tree grows 100 feet in length; will square 15 inches; it is a firm wood, white.

70.—SIKI SIKI DANNA.

This is a dark, heavy wood, known also as Ironwood; grows 80 feet; will square up to 12 inches. Sp. gr. .932.

71.—MORABUCQUIA.

This is a species of Mora that grows on high lands, 100 feet in height; it will square 20 inches.

72.—MARCIBALLI. (*Bignonia leucoxylon.*)

This wood grows on the high clay and rocky land, about 80 feet in height; it will square 14 inches, and is used by the Indians for house building. Sp. gr. .830.

73.—KOOKERITTE BALLI.

This tree for 80 feet will square 14 inches; it is used for framing purposes.

74.—ASSAPAKA.

This tree grows in the high clay and rocky land to a height of 80 feet; will square 12 inches; it is a lasting wood, lighter in

color than the Bullet tree, and has a fine fruit resembling the star apple in size and taste. Sp. gr. .950.

75.—BLACK HEART.

This tree grows in light sandy soils, and among Wallaba. This specimen was 100 feet, and squares 10 inches in length of log; it is one of the most lasting woods.

76.—KANOOKA BALLI.

This tree grows to a height of 90 feet; it will square 15 inches; the bark is very astringent. Sp. gr. 1.029.

77.—SNAKE NUT. (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*).

This tree grows 50 feet in height; the tacuba is dark, resembling rosewood, and lasting. The seeds of this tree are remarkable, being in form very like a young snake; specimens will be found among the collection of seeds. Sp. gr. .740.

78.—MOORA BALLI.

This tree grows on the light and sandy lands, 80 feet in height; it will square 16 inches; the tacuba is dark red, and used for frame work. Sp. gr. 1.128.

79.—KARTABACK KOOKI.

This tree grows on the light and sandy lands, 90 feet in height; will square 20 inches; a heavy, close-grained yellow wood.

80.—YAROORO.

This tree grows over 100 feet in height and 30 inches in diameter, like a bundle of trees stuck together. It is one of the most useful trees; from it the Indian obtains his paddle, ax-handle, oar-blade, etc.

81.—BARADANNA.

This tree is one of the Ciroubalii species; it grows to 100 feet in height and 3 feet diameter. It is one of our best trees for purposes such as roofing, partitions, furniture, etc. The wood ants do not eat it.

82.—BARAKARA.

This tree grows on light, sandy soil in the Wallaba bush; it is about 90 feet in height, and can be got to square 24 inches. Sp. gr. .746.

83.—ITIKIBOORO.

This tree is about 70 feet in height; will square up to 20 inches; it is a light white wood; will suit for lining drawers, and otherwise for furniture.

84.— KOOLA BALLI.

This tree grows on the sandy lands in Wallaba bush, about 90 feet in height; will square 16 inches. It is a black, heavy wood, and lasting. Sp. gr. .830.

85.— KYEARIMMA.

This tree grows about 60 feet in height; will square 14 inches; of a pink-colored tacuba. It is found in the Wallaba bush in sandy lands, and also on light and rocky land. Sp. gr. .960.

86.— KOKATARRA.

This tree is about 80 feet, and will square up to 24 inches. It is a close-grained, tough wood, called plain handle wood. Sp. gr. .667.

87.— YAKOORO CIROUBALLI.

This tree grows in the Wallaba bush; is of the same use as the other Ciroubalies. Sp. gr. .720.

88.— KANOOKA.

This wood is about 70 feet in height; will square 12 inches. The tacuba resembles rosewood.

89.— KOKITERIE.

This tree grows on the islands near the banks, and along riversides; it is about 70 feet in height; it will square in short lengths about 10 inches. It is a hard, heavy, and tough wood, considered one of the best timbers for knees in ship-building; one tree will sometimes give over a dozen knees with breast hooks. The bark is very astringent, and is used for the cure of dysentery. This is the bark in use at H. M. P. settlement for tanning.

90.—SUBILEROEBALLI.

This tree is about 70 feet in height, and will square 12 inches. A heavy, hard, close-grained wood.

91.—EUERIBALLI.

This tree is in height about 80 feet, and will square 18 inches; grows on the low clay land in the Mora bush; one of the best furniture woods, and much asked for by the cabinet-makers. Sp. gr. .744.

92.—HITCHIA.

This tree is about 80 feet in height, and will square 14 inches. Sp. gr. .830.

93.—WARIMA.

This tree is about 70 feet in height, and will square 14 inches it is used for boarding uses.

94.—HOORIHEA.

This tree is about 80 feet in height, and will square 14 inches; a good lasting wood of the Bullet species, and much used for house frames, tacuba posts, etc.

95.—KARKARWA.

96.—SACKA, Purple Heart.

This tree grows on the white sand hills, about 90 feet in height; will square 16 inches; is more close-grained and deeper in color than the Kooboorilli that grows on clay and rocky land. Sp. gr. .827.

97.—KREEKA.

This was one of the woods used in the colony at one time for headings for sugar hogsheads, etc.

98.—SARIBEBE.

This tree grows on the sides of the rivers and creeks; it is a species of wallaba without the oil.

99.—OORILLA OR BLOOD WOOD.

This tree grows 70 feet in height, and will square 14 inches; a useful wood for partitions, back and insides of furniture.

100.—HOOROWASSA.

This tree is about 70 feet in height, and will square up to 24 inches.

101.—MACKRASALLI.

This wood is a good furniture wood; the tree grows 80 feet in height; it will square 16 inches. Found on the high clay and rocky land.

GROUP 19.—CLASS 99.

Exhibit. Exhibitor.

338. Logs of 26 squared commercial timbers, 20 feet long and from 14 to 30 inches in width—arranged to form a pavilion.
   a. Mora, Sayu, Bulletwood, Siki-siki-danna, Waiba'ma, Yellow Greenheart, Wallaba, Wamara, Yellow Cirouaballi, Crabwood, Hackia, Hoobooballi, Purpleheart, Locust, Souari, Tonka, Monkey-pot, Black Greenheart, Pakoori, Towaranero, Kautaballi, Yellow Sanders, Moraballi, Kakaralli, Kabucalli, and Crab's-eye.
   b. Eta Palm, Tooroo, Manicole, and other palm logs, part polished.
   c. Set of Letterwood (snakewood) logs.
339. Eighty-seven species of polished woods (147 samples), as adapted for museum purposes.....British Guiana Museum
340. Seventy-two species of polished woods (76 samples), for cabinet-making and furniture.....Park & Cunningham
341. Thirty-two species of polished woods (34 samples), for furniture, building purposes, etc.....M. J. Lopes
342. Eight species of polished woods, chiefly used in house-building.....Werk-en-Rust Steam Sawing Co.

CLASS 100.

343. Wallaba Shingles.
344. Venetian Blind of Simarupa wood.
345. Inlaid Workbox.
345. Inlaid Tables—two varieties.
346. Inlaid Table.....Mehler & Co.
347. Series of panels, each of five woods—the frame being of Crabwood, the molding of Simarupa, and the base of Hoobooballi, the upper and lower panels being different in each.

Top Panel.	Bottom Panel.
a. Kabukalli.	Redwood.
b. Euriballi.	Bulletwood.
c. Wamara, pale.	Letterwood.
d. Hoobooballi, Yellow.	Ciroaballi.
e. Itikibooriballi, dark.	Purpleheart.
f. Kretti.	Suradanni.
g. Sirouaballi, brown.	Wallaba.
h. Hiawaballi.	Locust.
i. Dukalaballi.	Mora.
j. Arrisowroo.	Cedar, Red.
k. Brown Sirouaballi, pale.	Greenheart.
l. Determa.	Itikibooriballi, pale.

CLASS 101.

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
348.	Ornamental Bookstand, native work, from native woods.	
349.	Letterwood Portrait Frames.	
350.	Letterwood Rulers.	
351.	Letterwood Paper-knives.	
352.	Letterwood Penholders.	
353.	Letterwood Canes, highly finished	Park & Cunningham
354.	Miscellaneous Collection of Walking Sticks.	
355.	"Swizzle Stick" of Yari-Yari, used in preparing "Swizzles," or Demerara Cocktails.	
356.	Cocoanut Rulers.	
357.	Cocoanut Pedestal.	
358.	Cocoanut Ornamental Cup and Cover.	

CLASS 106.—Gums, Rubbers, Etc.

359.	Locust Gum (*Hymenæa courbaril*), used for copal varnish.	
360.	Hiawa, or Incense Gum (*Icica heptaphylla*)	British Guiana Museum
361.	India Rubber, from *Hevea guianensis*	British Guiana Museum
362.	Whip made of Ballata, from *Mimusops balata*	British Guiana Museum
363.	Ball of Ballata	Jacob Conrad
364.	Hiawa Gum	Jacob Conrad
365.	Sheets of Ballata	Garnett & Co.

CLASS 107.—Miscellaneous Seeds.

366. a. Troolie Palm Seed (*Manicaria saccifera*).
b. Acquero Palm Seed (*Astrocaryum tucuma*).
c. Cokerite Palm Seed (*Maximiliana regia*).
d. Monkey-pots (*Lecythis* of several species).
e. Greenheart Seeds *Nectandra rodiæi*).
f. Crabwood Seeds (*Carapa guianensis*).
g. Arrisowroo Seeds (*Vatairea guianensis*).
h. Nicker Seeds (*Guilandina bonducella*).
i. Tonka Beans and Seeds (*Dipteryx odorata*).
j. Coral Seeds (*Mimosa* sp.).
k. Black, brown, and red horse-eyes (*Mucuna* sp.).
l. Goat-eyes.
m. Baracara Seeds (*Ormosia coccinea*).
n. Crab's-eyes (*Abrus precatorius*).
o. Job's Tears (*Coix lachryma*).
p. Cassia Seeds.
q. Castor-oil Seeds (*Ricinus communis*).
r. Mora Seeds (*Mora excelsa*).

367. Sand-box Seeds (*Hura crepitans*) loaded with lead and used as paper-weights.

Exhibit. Exhibitor.

368. Plain, painted, and carved Calabashes (*Crescentia cujete*).
369. Troolie Palm Caps — the spathe of *Manicaria saccifera*.
370. Cassia Seeds ..... Miss Playter
371. Ornamental Seeds, three varieties ..... Jacob Conrad
372. Castor-oil Seeds ..... Jacob Conrad
373. Grains of Paradise (Guinea Pepper Seeds) ..... Jacob Conrad

CLASS 108.— Medicinal Barks, Etc.

374. Hubudie Bark, astringent tanning bark, decoction used for throat affections (gargle), and in dysentery.
375. Mora, astringent decoction largely used for dysentery.
376. Mangrove, astringent, used for tanning.
377. Crabwood, astringent, used in dysentery.
378. Ituri Wallaba, astringent, scraped inner bark for toothache.
379. Wallaba, astringent, used in dysentery.
380. Hyawa, decoction used as an emetic.
381. Trysil, decoction used as an emetic, and in dysentery.
382 Korabally, decoction used as an emetic.
383. Hyriabally, decoction used as an emetic.
384. Kakarua, decoction used in ulcers.
385. Wamara, decoction used in ulcers.
386. Devildore, a remedy for impotency.
387. Tawaronero, decoction used as a bath in small-pox.
388. Simarupa, decoction used for colic and for dysentery.
389. Cowyou-cowyou, decoction used for snake-bites.
390. White Cedar, decoction used for syphilis.
391. Ekanna, decoction used for whooping-cough.
392. Bouiari, a good stomachic bitter — remedy for dyspepsia.
393. Greenheart, tonic and febrifuge — due to the presence of bibeerine, a quinine substitute.
394. Assara, or Arisara — inner bark and seeds, scraped, for ringworm and itch.
395. Kumara.
396. Yari-yari.
397. Ek-ek.
398. Sereba, decoction used for fevers.
399. Sarsaparilla Root.
400. Wild Ipecacuanha Seeds, Root, and Cotton (the root is used as an emetic) ..... C. A. Scott

CLASSES 110 and 111.

401. Large Vat, 600 gallons capacity, of wallaba wood, with greenheart bottom.
402. Tubs and Pails of wallaba wood, four varieties.

Exhibit.		Exhibitor.
403.	Clothes' Basket.	
404.	Nest of Creole Baskets.	

CLASS 113.

405.	Logs of Buttress Wood, to illustrate peculiarity of forest growth.	
406.	Hollow Log, for the same purpose.	
407.	Climbing Stems of several varieties, the larger commonly known by the name of monkey-ladder.	
408.	Abnormal Growth of Stems	Leon Sedon

CLASS 117.

409.	Model of Floating Punt, for transportation of hardwood down the rivers.	
410.	Block Charcoal, as burnt in logs by the Chinese	John Cheong
411.	Model of Kiln for burning charcoal in logs	John Cheong

MISCELLANEOUS.

412.	Rice-husking Machine, native	John Cheong
413.	Coolie Tadja, used in the great Mohammedan Festival.	

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